IN THE SPECIFICATION:

On pages 14-15, please replace the paragraph that starts on page 14 and carries over to page 15 with the following amended paragraph:

When conventional ceramic ink is "fired" and the matrix is "burnt off" or vapourised, the ink layer will tend to "slump" or reduce in thickness, as the pigment moves within the melted frit, which takes up at least some of the voids between the pigment left by the resin matrix. However, with ceramic ink or ceramic type ink with the frit omitted, the resultant structure of the ink and its residual thickness following firing will mainly depend upon the nature of the "grading" or "particle size distribution" of the pigment powder. Any solid particles have a so-called "grading curve" or "particle distribution curve" which represents the proportions of different particle size ranges. This may be established and quantified by passing larger sized particles, such as stone and sand, through successive sieves with different aperture size. For smaller size particles, different techniques are required, such as the laser scattering technique, for example the HORIBA LA-920 ~~manufactured by . . .~~, which claims to measure particle size from 0.02 to 2000 microns. With composite materials such as ceramic ink and concrete, there can be benefit in providing a grading curve of solid materials such that finer solids tend to fill the gaps between larger solids. In concrete, sand or "fine aggregate" fills the voids between "stone aggregate". In ceramic ink finer pigment particles will also tend to fill the voids between larger pigment particles. Such a pigment particle distribution curve will tend to minimise the volume of molten frit required to bind the pigment and fuse a heat treated layer to a glass sheet and/or the other ceramic ink layers. However, it is also known in concrete and other particulate materials technologies for solids to have a "gap graded" grading curve. For example, if finer particles are omitted, there will be a higher proportion of interstices or voids between larger particles. Gap-graded pigment particles can be selected using paper filter and ultrasonic vibration techniques or air and cyclone systems. Such a gap-graded arrangement is advantageous in the present method to enable the relatively easy migration of glass frit from one layer to another and to minimise the migration of fine pigment being carried by molten resin or resin being burnt off, or molten glass frit migrating from one layer or another, which would otherwise cause undesirable mixing of

colours in one or more layers. Alternatively, finely ground pigment can be carried by molten resin or other mechanism into a layer of gap-graded frit of larger particle size than the pigment.

On page 22, please amend the first full paragraph as follows:

The method of Fig.5A-E is similar to that of Fig. 4A-F, except that design layer 27 is first printed against glass panel 10 as illustrated in Fig.5B, layer 27 typically being screen printed fritless ceramic ink. In Fig.5C, layer 20 forms print pattern 13 and is typically white screen printed ceramic ink with frit. This is overlain by layer 14 in Fig. 5D, typically black fritless ceramic ink. Figs. 5E and 5F illustrate similar processes to Figs. 4E and 4F. In Fig. [[4F]]<u>5F</u>, if amended layer 120 is white and amended layer 114 is black, good through vision is obtained from the black side, whereas design 127 is visible through glass panel 10 from the other side.

On page 23, please amend the first paragraph as follows:

In the method of FIGS. 7A-K, the glass panel 10 of FIG. 7A is first provided in FIG. 7B with layer 100 in the form of print pattern 13, typically screen printed water clear ceramic ink that binds all subsequent layers of fritless ceramic ink. This arrangement has the benefit that glass panels can be printed in volume with a print pattern of clear ceramic ink 100 and converted subsequently into any arrangement of layers and designs facing to one or both sides, thus FIGS. 7C-F illustrate a sequence of layers to produce a panel which following heat treatment and any subsequent finishing process appears similar to panels of FIGS. 1E and 2E. Alternatively, FIGS. 7G-K illustrate a sequence of printing and treatment to provide amended design layer 127 visible through glass panel 10 and uniform layer <u>114</u>[[16]], typically black, providing good vision through the completed panel from the other side, similar to FIGS. 5F and 6G. This method has the added benefit of enabling the clear "down print pattern" in FIG. 7B to be pre-fired, removing the resin and plasticiser matrix in this layer, before the application of the subsequent layers and further firing in which the glass frit 100 within print pattern 13 migrates to the other layers and/or the pigment in the other layers settles into the glass frit within print pattern 13, binding the

other layers to panel 10. As a variant of this method, the "down print pattern" 100 is applied by ceramic decal. Panels of FIG. 7B can be regarded as "part processed panels" capable of being subsequently imaged in different ways, for example according to FIGS. 7C-F or FIGS. 7G-K.